tions are favorable. At only one place was there any indication of the plant having crossed a stream, and this may prove to be a separate colony.

That the box huckleberry is of interest to others besides botanists is shown by the numerous attempts on the part of nurserymen and others to transplant or grow the plant from seed, because of its brilliant evergreen foliage. These attempts for the most part have met with failure.—H. A. WARD, Sec. of Harrisburg Natural History Society, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

RUBUS RECURVICAULIS Blanchard, var. **armatus** n. var., pedicellis setosis, setis acicularibus.

Pedicels with bristly setae.—Newfoundland, Miquelon and Cape Breton. NEWFOUNDLAND: sandy and gravelly banks, with the typical form, Whitbourne, August 8, 1911, *Fernald & Wiegand*, no. 5711 (TYPE in Gray Herb.): sandy and gravelly shores, Whitbourne, no. 5710 (in part); gravelly brookside, Brigus Junction, August 5, 1911, *Fernald & Wiegand*, no. 5709. MIQUELON: dry soil, Colline du Chapeau, Aug. 21, 1882, *Delamare*. CAPE BRETON: bog at Grand Lake, Sydney, July 31, 1904, *J. R. Churchill*.

In its bristly inflorescence strongly simulating *R. tardatus* Blanchard, which occurs from Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia to Cape Cod, but with the leaflets broader and rounded at base as in typical *R. recurvicaulis*, which occurs with var. *armatus* and to which it intergrades: with prickles on the canes sparse as in *R. recurvicaulis*, not crowded as in *R. tardatus;* and with the pedicels glandless as in *R. recurvicaulis*, not glandular as in *R. tardatus*.

M. L. FERNALD, Gray Herbarium.

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